Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

believed to be due to a drawing out of salts from the interior and fusion reactions at the surface of the rock, Walther has distinguished two additional types of coating. These are described as ''dust rinds,'' where fine rock dust carried by a strong wind is driven into all surface cracks and pores; and ''cataract rinds,'' formed beneath the water in stream rapids and composed, as Lucas has shown for those seen at Assuan, mainly of manganese and iron oxides together with lime silica and magnesia.

As in the earlier edition, the pan-like form of deserts is probably somewhat too strongly emphasized. The extended high plateau, or hamada, which American and French savants in particular have made known, has not influenced Walther's general definitions as much as it should have done. Likewise the statements concerning a desert's lack of outflow are somewhat too emphatically made in view of the examples of the Nile and Colorado particularly. To the many striking characteristics of deserts which were brought out in the original edition of the work, is now added that of a surface armor due to the removal by the wind of all materials which readily succumb to weathering processes and become finely divided, thus leaving a layer composed of the various hard and insoluble concretions. Such an armor is naturally best developed upon the high hamadas which are preeminently areas of removal rather than of deposition of débris. Yet of the broadly extended weather pans it is likewise true that the peculiar weathering processes and the lack of the shielding mat of vegetation found in humid regions, makes all rock material which can succumb to the disintegrating agencies the special prey of the winds to be by them carried out of the desert. Walther believes that the great pans themselves have originated by this process, and supports his view by such a wealth of well ordered observations as to be quite convincing.

The book is marred by an extended and ever recurring argument to support the author's view that what has been brought forward as evidence from the deserts of changes of climate may all be explained by local cloudbursts. He would appear to be unaware of the existence of the most important recent literature upon the subject. It is really remarkable that in the list of 157 monographs treating of deserts with which the work is concluded, the names of Raphael Pumpelly and Ellsworth Huntington should nowhere appear. The book throughout takes far too little account of other than German workers. It is none the less a great work and as a general treatise upon the subject of desert geology altogether unique. A very large proportion of the illustrations have been drawn from Egypt so that the book may be used to special advantage by the many who visit that country and make the trip up the Nile Valley to the cataracts. WM. HERBERT HOBBS.

Studi di Geomorfologia. Di Gaetano Rovereto. Vol. 1: 1.—Alcuni problemi di geologia e di morfologia della Corsica; 2.—Il M. Cervino; 3.—La Val San Giacomo; 4.—La Valle della Cetìna in Dalmazia; 5.—Le Alpi Apuane; 6.—Il M. Cònero; 7.—l'Isola di Capri. 270 pp. Ills. E. Olivieri & Co., Genova, 1908. 10 x 7.

This is a final contribution to the author's investigations on coastal morphology. The sequence in his researches is apparent. He has proceeded systematically inland from the sea-shore by examining valleys first and the mountainous regions at their head afterwards. Each of the regions described must be considered as an applied example of principles previously advanced by him. The hydrography in each case has been investigated with particular care. The results of human occupation are considered somewhat too briefly for a region like the basin of the Mediterranean where the relation of man to land forms might be worked up admirably. LEON DOMINIAN.

Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes. By Charles Wendell Townsend. 311 pp. Ills., index. Dana Estes & Co., Boston, 1913. $2. 8½ x 6.

For twenty years the author has studied the sand dunes and salt marshes of Ipswich, and all the forms of life associated with these physiographic features. The scientific data collected are presented in this book. Some of